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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/602,306	06/23/2000	Chris Pratley	13237-2570 (MS#142282.1)	1163
27488	7590	03/07/2005	EXAMINER	
MICROSOFT CORPORATION C/O MERCHANT & GOULD, L.L.C. P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			BASEHOAR, ADAM L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 03/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/602,306

Applicant(s)

PRATLEY ET AL.

Examiner

Adam L Basehoar

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: The Amendment filed 12/06/04.
2. The rejection of claims 1-9 and 11-27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) in view of Microsoft Word 2000, Screen Shots pages 1-5, 12/31/99 (Hereafter Word) have been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.
3. The rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) in view of Microsoft Word 2000, Screen Shots pages 1-5, 12/31/99 (Hereafter Word) in further view of Oberteuffer et al (6,438,523 08/20/02) has been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.
4. The rejection of claims 1, 13, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 112 second paragraph have been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.
5. Claims 28-30 have been added by the Amendment.
6. Claims 1-30 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 13, and 20 are an independent claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-9 and 11-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) in view Newbold et al (US-5,576,955 11/19/96).

-In regard to independent claim 1 and dependent claim 28, Miller et al teach receiving a text input (Fig. 2A: 202) into a text document in a word processing program (column 11, lines 65-67) comprising one or more components.

-Identifying a partial text component (equivalent to erroneous text component) from said one or more text components (Fig. 2A: 204).

-Selecting the partial text component for editing by detecting a pause in the receipt of data entry (column 4, lines 32-33).

-Receiving notice of the pause and displaying a list of alternatives to the partial text component via a user interface opened into the text document (Fig. 2A).

-Receiving additional characters (edits) (Fig. 4: 402), after displaying the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: Step 418 through Step 402), directly into the text component in the text document, wherein the edit is a partial entry (i.e. one character of the desired alternative.)

-Producing additional filtered list of alternatives in response to receiving additional characters (edits)(Fig.4: 402 & 418) and displaying the revised filtered list (Fig. 4: 418).

-Selecting an alternative from the revised list (column 4, lines 50-53)(Fig. 2A: 210) and replacing directly into the text document the selected alternative (Fig. 2B: 212).

-Closing the user interface (column 5, lines 31-35)(Fig. 4: 428).

Miller et al do not wherein the erroneous text component was submitted to a correction scope model to determine the scope of the correction and if the scope of the correction should be adjusted, receiving from the correction scope model a text unit that includes the erroneous text component and at least one text component from the text selection input adjacent the erroneous text component. Newbold teaches wherein selecting an erroneous text component

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(column 3, lines 62-65: "detect error"), causes the text component to be submitted to a context sensitive correction scope model (Fig. 2: 150) (Which as noted in the Applicant's Specification (Page 8, lines 13-16), a correction scope model could be a model of likely errors as detailed on in Newbold "broken words, doubled words, spacing, etc (column 4, lines 22-26)), wherein the context sensitive correction scope model determines if the scope of the model should be adjusted by viewing the error as best understood in the text in which it occurs (column 4, lines 22-24) and identifying the text unit (column 3, lines 64-66: "when an error is detected, an error unit is generated....detected error") which could include a identified text error and an adjacent text component (i.e. "double words" or "usage")(column 4, lines 16-30)(Fig. 5B: "all agree" "Never the less"). Newbold also teaches wherein the scope of the text component was not adjusted (i.e. not viewed in its context), communicating the error to display a list of alternatives (Fig. 3: 258, 262, 264). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Miller et al to have utilized the context sensitive correction scope model as shown in Newbold, because Newbold shows the benefit of correcting a plurality of common related erroneous text entries in a single step which would save the user of Miller et al the trouble of correcting each word one at a time (i.e. "double words", "Never the less" etc). In addition Newbold shows providing a better alternative to a user, for the erroneous input, for more efficient correction by incorporating the surrounding text meaning into the text replacement suggestion (column 4, lines 22-24).

-In regard to independent claim 13 and dependent claim 29, Miller et al teach receiving a text input (Fig. 2A: 202) into a text document in a word processing program (column 11, lines 65-67) comprising one or more components.

-Identifying a partial text component (equivalent to erroneous text component) from said one or more text components (Fig. 2A: 204).

-Selecting the partial text component for editing by detecting a pause in the receipt of data entry (column 4, lines 32-33).

-Receiving notice of the pause and displaying a list of alternatives to the partial text component via a user interface opened into the text document (Fig. 2A).

-Receiving additional characters (edits) (Fig. 4: 402), after displaying the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: Step 418 through Step 402), directly into the text component in the text document, wherein the edit is a partial entry (i.e. one character of the desired alternative.)

-Producing additional filtered list of alternatives in response to receiving additional characters (edits)(Fig.4: 402 & 418) and displaying the revised filtered list (Fig. 4: 418).

-Continually filtering the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: 418) by continuing to receive a character input (Fig. 4: 402) whenever an acceptance command (Fig. 4: 424) is not received because no suitable alternatives are selected. Miller et al further teach if in response to additional characters and further filtering, no alternative from the list is accepted (Fig. 4: 404), using the inputted word directly into the document (Fig.4).

-Closing the user interface (column 5, lines 31-35)(Fig. 4: 428).

Miller et al do not wherein the erroneous text component was submitted to a correction scope model to determine the scope of the correction and if the scope of the correction should be

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adjusted, receiving from the correction scope model a text unit that includes the erroneous text component and at least one text component from the text selection input adjacent the erroneous text component. Newbold teaches wherein selecting an erroneous text component (column 3, lines 62-65: “detect error”), causes the text component to be submitted to a context sensitive correction scope model (Fig. 2: 150) (Which as noted in the Applicant’s Specification (Page 8, lines 13-16), a correction scope model could be a model of likely errors as detailed on in Newbold “broken words, doubled words, spacing, etc (column 4, lines 22-26)), wherein the context sensitive correction scope model determines if the scope of the model should be adjusted by viewing the error as best understood in the text in which it occurs (column 4, lines 22-24) and identifying the text unit (column 3, lines 64-66: “when an error is detected, an error unit is generated....detected error”) which could include a identified text error and an adjacent text component (i.e. “double words” or “usage”)(column 4, lines 16-30)(Fig. 5B: “all agree” “Never the less”). Newbold also teaches wherein the scope of the text component was not adjusted (i.e. not viewed in its context), communicating the error to display a list of alternatives (Fig. 3: 258, 262, 264). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Miller et al to have utilized the context sensitive correction scope model as shown in Newbold, because Newbold shows the benefit of correcting a plurality of common related erroneous text entries in a single step which would save the user of Miller et al the trouble of correcting each word one at a time (i.e. “double words”, “Never the less” etc). In addition Newbold shows providing a better alternative to a user, for the erroneous input, for more efficient correction by incorporating the surrounding text meaning into the text replacement suggestion (column 4, lines 22-24).

-In regard to independent claim 20 and dependent claim 30, Miller et al teach receiving a text input (Fig. 2A: 202) into a text document in a word processing program (column 11, lines 65-67) comprising one or more components.

-Identifying a partial text component (equivalent to erroneous text component) from said one or more text components (Fig. 2A: 204).

-Selecting the partial text component for editing by detecting a pause in the receipt of data entry (column 4, lines 32-33).

-Receiving notice of the pause and displaying a list of alternatives to the partial text component via a user interface opened into the text document (Fig. 2A).

-Receiving additional characters (edits) (Fig. 4: 402), after displaying the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: Step 418 through Step 402), directly into the text component in the text document, wherein the edit is a partial entry (i.e. one character of the desired alternative.)

-Producing additional filtered list of alternatives in response to receiving additional characters (edits)(Fig.4: 402 & 418) and displaying the revised filtered list (Fig. 4: 418).

- Identifying a completed alternative text component within the list of alternatives associated with the partial entry (Fig. 2A) and displaying the suggested matching completed text alternative component directly into the text document (Fig. 2A). Miller et al further teach receiving an acceptance command with the suggested completion (column 4, lines 50-55)(Fig. 2A) and in response to the acceptance command replacing directly into the document the matching completed alternative (Fig. 2B).

-Closing the user interface (column 5, lines 31-35)(Fig. 4: 428).

Miller et al do not wherein the erroneous text component was submitted to a correction scope model to determine the scope of the correction and if the scope of the correction should be adjusted, receiving from the correction scope model a text unit that includes the erroneous text component and at least one text component from the text selection input adjacent the erroneous text component. Newbold teaches wherein selecting an erroneous text component (column 3, lines 62-65: “detect error”), causes the text component to be submitted to a context sensitive correction scope model (Fig. 2: 150) (Which as noted in the Applicant’s Specification (Page 8, lines 13-16), a correction scope model could be a model of likely errors as detailed on in Newbold “broken words, doubled words, spacing, etc (column 4, lines 22-26)), wherein the context sensitive correction scope model determines if the scope of the model should be adjusted by viewing the error as best understood in the text in which it occurs (column 4, lines 22-24) and identifying the text unit (column 3, lines 64-66: “when an error is detected, an error unit is generated....detected error”) which could include a identified text error and an adjacent text component (i.e. “double words” or “usage”)(column 4, lines 16-30)(Fig. 5B: “all agree” “Never the less”). Newbold also teaches wherein the scope of the text component was not adjusted (i.e. not viewed in its context), communicating the error to display a list of alternatives (Fig. 3: 258, 262, 264). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Miller et al to have utilized the context sensitive correction scope model as shown in Newbold, because Newbold shows the benefit of correcting a plurality of common related erroneous text entries in a single step which would save the user of Miller et al the trouble of correcting each word one at a time (i.e. “double words”, “Never the less” etc). In addition

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Newbold shows providing a better alternative to a user, for the erroneous input, for more efficient correction by incorporating the surrounding text meaning into the text replacement suggestion (column 4, lines 22-24).

-In regard to dependent claims 2, and 21, Miller et al teach continually filtering the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: 418) by continuing to receive a character input (Fig. 4: 402) whenever an acceptance command (Fig. 4: 424) is not received because no suitable alternatives are selected. Miller et al further teach if in response to additional characters and further filtering, no alternative from the list is accepted (Fig. 4: 404), using the inputted word directly into the document and closing the user interface (Fig. 4: 428).

-In regard to dependent claim 3, Miller et al teach identifying a completed alternative text component within the list of alternatives associated with the partial entry (Fig. 2A) and displaying the suggested matching completed text alternative component directly into the text document (Fig. 2A). Miller et al further teach receiving an acceptance command with the suggested completion (column 4, lines 50-55)(Fig. 2A) and in response to the acceptance command replacing directly into the document the matching completed alternative (Fig. 2B) and closing the user interface (Fig. 2B).

-In regard to dependent claims 4, 14, and 22, Miller et al teach wherein typing a first character of the selected alternative (Fig. 4: 402) directly into the text document (Fig. 2A&B),

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wherein it would be inherent that the addition of text characters (Fig. 4: 402) would be at the location of the text component because otherwise the word's components would not be symmetric in the document and unnecessarily difficult to read.

-In regard to dependent claims 5-6, 8, 15, and 23, Miller et al teach wherein the text input (selection) into a data file (text document) could include stochastic input sources such as a voice recognition and a hand-writing recognition device (column 1, lines 22-34).

-In regard to dependent claims 7, 9, 16-17, 24-25, Miller et al teach wherein the text input (selection) into a data file (text document) could include stochastic input sources such as a voice recognition and a hand-writing recognition device (column 1, lines 22-34). Miller et al also teach being able to input one character at a time (Fig. 4: 402) and as stated above in claims 4, 14, and 22 it would have been inherent that the addition of text characters (Fig. 4: 402) would be at the location of the text component because otherwise the word's components would not be symmetric in the document and unnecessarily difficult to read.

-In regard to dependent claims 11-12, 18-19, and 26-27, Miller et al teach a computer system and a computer readable medium having computer executable code (Fig. 1: 20)

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) in view Newbold et al (US-5,576,955 11/19/96) in further view of Oberteuffer et al (6,438,523 08/20/02).

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-In regard to dependent claim 10, neither Miller et al or Newbold teach wherein one of the stochastic text input devices is a vision-based recognition device for recognizing gestures. Oberteuffer et al teach multiple stochastic text inputs (Abstract) as well as a gesture interface for text input (Fig. 9: 902:904)(column 7, lines 44-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for at the time of the invention, for Miller et al to have utilized Oberteuffer et al gesture input device for inputting text, because it would have allowed users unable to use the speech to text of Miller et al to input text using sign language or other well known gestures.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13, and 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

-In regard to independent claims 1, 13, and 20, the Examiner notes that the newly applied prior art (Newbold et al) now address the newly amended feature of the independent claims wherein the adjacent text component must be from the text selection input. In addition Newbold et al further clarifies the use of a correction scope model through context sensitive error correction. As noted above, context sensitive error correction was notoriously well known in the prior art (Also note cited references: US-6,424,983 & US-5,689,771). The context sensitive correction module of Newbold examines the text components in view of the surrounding text (i.e. increasing the scope of the text component) to create a text unit, and thus by doing so provide better alternatives for erroneous text correction. By examining the context in which the error occurs, context sensitive correction allows correction of correctly spelled words whose

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usage was wrong. An example would be the correction of double words, wherein two identical words follow each other in a sample text. Individually the words are correct but taken together they make an text unit that needs to be corrected (i.e. by deleting one of the two words and adjusting the spacing properly). A similar example could be used for the other context sensitive errors of Newbold such as broken words, punctuation, etc (column 4, lines 22-26).

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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US-5,956,739

09-1999

Golding et al.

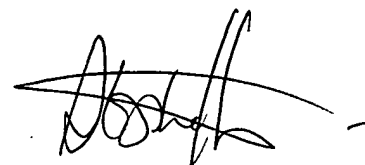
13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam L Basehoar whose telephone number is (571)-272-4121.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:00am - 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steve Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ALB

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Hong', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER